exists with other small agricultural implements and tools as well as with household goods, such as radios. Furthermore, the quality of industrial products distributed in the small towns is well known to be the worst [redacted]. The distribution of goods is poorly organized; independently operating local merchants have been forced out of business, their shops confiscated and either closed or reopened as State-owned stores with the former owner serving in the capacity of clerk.

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As has been mentioned in Subparagraph 1[1], there is practically no plumbing system in the villages of Hungary and the absence of sewer systems adds to the pollution of shallow wells and, in turn, to the overall unsanitary conditions in the villages.

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The recent electrification of the country has been intended primarily for heavy industry and not for the individual consumer. High tension power lines were built from 1950 to 1953 between the following cities, mostly industrial centers:

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Diósgyör	--	Ózd
Szolnok	--	Szeged
Inota	--	Tárnok
Tárnok	--	Albertfalva
Mátra	--	Nagybátony
Debrecen	--	Téglás

1 [See cat. 116, pp. 148-149 -- Analyst]

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Szedres	--	Sztalinváros
Inota	--	Sztalinváros
Sztalinváros	--	Kecskemét
Angyalföld	--	Vác
Keszthyéten	--	Debrecen

There were 1,391,000 individual users of electricity in 1953. Assuming an average of four persons per household, this means less than 60 per cent of the total population. The families without electricity [369] are, of course, in the rural areas, and less than half of the Magyar peasant homes are provided with electric power.

The Five Year Plan anticipated that by 1954 all Hungarian communities would be connected with a power line, whereas, in pre-war years, only 25.7 per cent of the towns had electricity. However, electrification was accomplished in only 75 per cent of the country's settlements by the 1954 deadline. Electrification of a village does not mean electricity for all or even a majority of the homes of the village. Rural electrification by the Communists is directed toward the increase of productivity rather than comfort and convenience; priority in a village is always given to the large collective farming units which use power tools.

The actual living standard, although considerably lower than

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While mechanization in agriculture progressed, 211 new tractor stations being set up and 4,500 tractors added to an existing stock of 12,500, the plan fell short of its goal in the agricultural sector, with the exception of livestock which reached the prewar level. Crop production in 1949 reached only 77 percent of prewar, a near disaster.

In mining and metallurgy the plan aimed at 38 percent above the prewar level. It called for an output valued at 1.5 billion forints compared with 1.2 billion in 1938 and an estimated 2.0 billion in 1943/44. In 1949 Hungary produced 11,844,000 tons of coal and lignite, 293,000 tons of iron ore, 428,000 tons of pig iron, 850,000 tons of steel, 561,000 tons of bauxite, 17,000 tons of alumimum, 45,000 tons of manganese ore concentrates, and smaller amounts of copper and lead ores. With the exception of oil and a few other smaller items the plan was reached or surpassed.

The output of power ran about 20 percent ahead of the plan and reached 2.36 billion kilowatt-hours in 1949 compared with 1.4 and 2.1 billion kilowatt-hours in 1938 and 1943 respectively.

The gross output of manufacturing, excluding electricity, was to be more than doubled to a level of 16.5 billion forints in 1949. While it was officially claimed that the plan was overfulfilled by 21 percent, which would put the value of the 1949 manufacturing output (including electricity) at 20.8 billion forints, this claim is definitely too high and should be revised downward, to perhaps 14 billion forints or about 1.2 billion dollars.

With the exception of the leather industry it was claimed that the output of all others exceeded the 1938 level by margins ranging from 12 percent in textiles to 112 percent in engineering in 1949. Nothing was said of the refining industry. A drastic shift to investment materials at the expense of consumer goods is apparent. [454]

Prior to the end of World War II Hungarian industry had used relatively large quantities of fuel oil. Reconstruction and expansion during the plan period suggest